VOL. VIII. NO. 2.

By Pony Express and Telegraph

TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Later from Central America-More Civil Wars

in Yucatan.

The Whig Triumph in New-Orleans.

Our Express brings accounts from New Orleans to

he 4th inst. The Charter Election had resulted in

CLEARED—Schooner Lawrence, J. S. Whippie, N. Y.-Arnived—Boston, Philadelphia.

By Overland Express to The Tribune. From the New-Orleans Picayune, April 1.

Col. Sevier arrived here yesterday morning in his way to the City of Mexico. He will leave this fleracon or to-morrow in the U.S. steamship New-Or-

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 8.

of the Wilmot Proviso to any new territory acquired

The Administration, in all its branches, is on

son of the hospitty of air. For to Sauge Woods
sury's pretensions to the Presidency, (the strongest, perhaps, next to his own natural desire for a
reflection,) is the non-c multinism of the Judge
on this question. He thinks that every aspirant
for the votes of the Loco-Foco Convention should
unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly denounce the
"white man's resolution." To such extent, it is
said has his remeasure to the Judge on this se-

white man's resolution. To such extent, it is said, has his repugnance to the Judge on this ac-count extended, that in new appointments to effice he is careful to reject the application of any of the Judge's partisans. This I hear as a rumor, and as

In the House, private bills had a hearing,-at

The resolutions of sympathy with France, as they

came from the Senate, will pass the House; and,

probably, with the same unanimity. The stability of the French Republic is now so well ascertained,

thy due her imitation of our example. Her cause is our own—the history of her struggles ours, save that we contended against a foreign, she against a

domestic, tyrant.

It is our duty to lend the influence of our national

name to the cause of liberty and justice. We should be wanting to ourselves if we forbore to rejoice that institutions of which we boast so much had been transplanted to other lands. We should

seem by pocritical, otherwise, in our professions, or intensely selfish in our actions.

Letter from Father Mathew-His visit Post-

poned. We have been favored by Rev. Mr. MARSH

with the following letter, which he received by the

Appointments by the Governor and Senate.

The Senate had no session to-day.

least from a portion of the members.

a decidedly Whig triumph!

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

ere was a spirited and numerous gathering of gs at Lafayette Hall, on Saturday evening, to to and ratify the nominations of WIL-M V. BRADY for Mayor, and JEFFERSON HHIAN for Alms House Commissioner. Nich-DEAN was called to the chair, supported by a al array of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. he meeting was subsequently addressed by the man, by H. GREELEY, E. DELAFIELD SMITH MANCHESTER, and N. B. BLUNT. The follow ons were unanimously adopted :-

es of the Nation, at we call especially and emphatically upon our City to make one united and enthusure preparation on Monday and in execution for such a victory as will secure wice and to this Emporium, and send a thrill of joy to

e, and marched in procession to the residence of Mayor BRADY, where it broke up after making him a call. To day will show, if any doubts exsted, that Mr. Brady is one of the most popular Mayors New York ever had.

Gen. Taylor-Doubtful.

The Albany Argus gives place to the following etter to a Member of Congress of its own sort from physician in Mississippi, whose respectability is

force was collecting at Matamoras, and unless there was an opposing force in the neighborhood, that the Mexicans might cross without his being able to arrest their progress in time to save the inhabitants. He says that was not the sause of the war; but that annexation was. He was asked, 'If you should be elected President, of which party would you fill your Cabinet?' His answer was, 'I would seek not the best men of the country, and select them without regard to party.'"

Election	a Auburu.	
Whig.	Loco.	Ma
Mayor Dennis 625	How330	29
Clerk Pomeroy 646	Smith	28
Justice Bostwick 655	Cooper 369	28
Marshal White 524	Munroe 457	6
Collector L. White 661	Hurd364	29
	CO O-L I-	C

seers of the Poor and Constables were elected by similar majorities. The Ward officers have also been elected by the Whigs.

NEW YORK .- The Whigs have achieved anothe victory in Livingston County by the election of 11 Whig to 5 Loco Foco Supervisors. Last year the Board stood 10 Whige to 6 Locos.

Onto.-The Whig Congressional Convention for

the X11th District was held at Pomeroy, in Meigs Co., on the 28th ult. V. B. Horton, Esq., of Meigs was chosen Delegate to the National Convention, and James J. Combs, Esq., of Gallia, candidate for Presi-

COLUMBUS, the Capital of Ohio, chose Whig Officers on Thursday last by about 200 majority. CINCISNATI chose 18 Whig to 12 Loco-Foco on on the 3d.

Hon. GEO. ASHMUN is the Delegate to the Whig National Convention from the VIth District of Massachusetta Daniel Walford, Esq., of Green-

field, is the substitute. JAMES M. QUINNY is the Whig Candidate

for Mayor of Newark, N. J.; Alexander Pool, Edward Everett's Address on the Life and Character of John Quincy Adams is to be delivered

in Fancuil Hall on the 15th inst. VIRGINIA -The Whigs of Albemarie Co. at their

meeting on the 3d inst. adopted the following reso

Appointments by the Governor and Senate.

Agrid 8, 1848.—Nuw York.—Ambrose C. Kingsland, to
be Water Commissioner, vice W.W. Fox, term expired,
and J. H. Williams, who declined to accept the office;
Russell Storges. Trustee of Sesman's Fund and Retreat,
vice J. seph L. Stevens, resigned.

Richmond—John T. Harrison, to be Trustee of the Sesman's Fund and Retreat, vice Wm. C. Neilson, whose
term will expire on the 10th of May.

SUFFOLK—Henry Ketchum and Charles Woodbull of
Brookhavee. Commissioners for loaning certain moneys of
the United States; John L. Ireland of Southampton, Notary
Public.

RockLand—David Pys of Clarkstown, and James J. Ly
Decker of same place, Commissioners of Loans. Resilved. That for many reasons, too obvious to the na-tion at large to require to be told, we, the Whigs of Albe-marie would rejoice to see the illustrice patriot and states-man, HENRY CLAY, praced to the Presidential chair, at the approaching election, to preference to any man in the Union.

Dirty Streets.

To the Editor of The Tribune In passing through Nassau st. this morning early a boy proceed from some manufacturing shop opporubhish in the middle of the street. It seemed to me that such an act should be reported, for what set of men can keep the attests clean if every one is allowed to put what very man complains of dirty streets. Will you please call the Street Inspector's attention to this, and obligs you better the street inspector's attention to this, and obligs you better the street inspector's attention to this, and obligs you better the street inspector's attention to this, and obligs you better the street inspector's attention to this, and obligs you better the street inspector's attention to this, and obligs you better the street inspector's attention to this, and obligs you better the street inspector's attention to this, and obligs you better the street in t

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1848.

Compiled from French and English papers received at the New-York Trioune Office.

Farther Foreign News.

in Yucatau.

Avoora. Geo., April 4.

The schooner Monanto arrived y esterday at Mobile, bringing advices from Central America to the 18th ult. When she sailed affairs in the Peninsula were in a most wretched condition. The Indians were threatening the whole Spanish race with extermination—Valladolid and Izamel, after being defended for a long time, at last despaired of receiving assistance, and early in March their inhabitants repaired to Merida. When the Monanto left, the Indians to the amount of 50 or 60,000, surrounded Merida, and the inhabitants hourly anticipated an attack. They had held a large meeting and sent FRANCE. Report of the French Minister of Finnace. We publish to day the able Report of the French Minister of Finance. It throws abundant light on the condition of France in respect of Finances. nember two things, viz .: First, Louis Philippe n attack. They had held a large meeting and sent etitions to Commodore Perry, praying him not to save, but to protect them from their savage ene nies. Commodore Perry, however, repaired from had run the country into a state of actual bankruptcy before he ran away himself; and, second. mies. Commodore Perry, however, repaired from Sisal to the Island of Carmen, on the 16th uit, and in the 24th sailed for Vera Cruz. a Revolution is always an expensive though sometimes a necessary process. But let us come to the

FRENCH REPUBLIC. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Panis, March 9. Republic is desirous to state the truth. It is its duty, its nterest, its right. The Government will tell the entire

COTTON—Twelve hundred bales were sold at big etc.—
SUGAR—Fair 3½ a 3½ cents. Farronts—Nothing doing—
EXCHANGE—Very limited. On 5th inst, the markets telegraphed show a still farther decline. Cotton unsettled,
1500 sold at previous quotations. Flour still lower
FARGORTS—Ship Gener On the let of January, 1841, the capital of the public debt, the Government stock belonging to the suking fund being deducted, was 4,207,315,402 france. On the let of January, 1948, it amounted to 5,179,641,730 france. Far from taxing advantage of so long a peace to reduce the amount of the debt, the lest Administration augmented in

It is said that on a resolution to extend the operation

or to be acquired from Mexico, there will be found thirty-live Loco-Focos from the Free States voting against it, twenty three for it. Should such calculation prove correct, it is hardly to be expected the Proviso will be insisted upon.

If a vote on the question be not taken before the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention and the nomination of an Old Hunker candidate, it will be different to muster twenty-three Locos, or a baker's sozen of them, in support of the principle. The cry after such result will be "Saure qui peut."—Few will be willing to risk the danger of losing the favor of the next proposed Loco-Foco Executive by advocating so obnexious a measure. As a Will mot-Proviso Democratic Member said yesterday: "The Proviso will command a large majority, if not a totality, of Democrate from Free States in

of the French Republic is now so well ascertained, that none but the incurably incredulous will hesitate to give it the full support of our good wishes and gratulations. As we owe all our happiness and all our greatness to the cause of civil and religious liberty—to the principle of lawful resistance to tyranny—and to the asserted conviction that every society has a right to participate in its own government, we should be niggardly indeed if we withhold from our ally and well tried friend the sympathy due her imitation of our example. Her cause Reduction on the Number of Employments.

We have been favored by first. Aft. Art. In the fall of the pears of addressing you, I fally calculated on being able to gratify my anxious desire of visiting the States this season. Circumstances have lately occurred, which will. I regret to say, compel me to postpone my journey until the Fall of the year.

I am commanded by my superior to go to Rome prior to my departure for America, and I have been hitherto prevented from leaving Ireland by a severe attack of influenza. It will be out of my power to return from Italy in time to take passage in the Name World? Add to the favore a larged you.

prior to my departure for America, and I nave been hitherto prevented from leaving Ireland by a sever attack of influenza. It will be out of my power to return from Italy in time to take passage in the "New World." Add to the favors already conferred by a solventiate to ferred, by apologizing for me to the gentlemen of the Committee, and to my other friends, and assure them that I shall have the happiness, God willing. early in September, of enjoying a personal inter-view. Believe me, with high respect.

Rev. dear Mr. Marsh, yours affectlocately,

THEOBALD MATHEW.

By the terms of the decree you have issued, the property of the ancient civil its has returned to the domain of the State. This property, which has been strictly estimated, has successively cased from the audient Kings to the Emteror, from the Emteror to Louis XVIII and Charles X and from those to the ex King Louis Philippe By its origin, its tradition, and by the manner of its administration, it appears always to await a new master. In a double, to the contract of the state of the contract of the same the resources which the Kalen dynasty has rendered indispensable, I evopose to you to decide that the Minister of Finance shall be authorized to altered the the decree which follows, the woods lands, ko, which compose the property of the ancient civil list. It is understood that the domain called "private," is not com-

aught can, open the eyes of the here who are calling upon and complimenting these two royal and ministerial swindlers. As far back two royal and ministerial swindlers. As far back as 1841, this precious pair had got the French debt, originally imposed by force in 1815 up as high as two hundred millions sterling, in English money. This was pretty well. What has been their course part of which they have not got; and with the in-terest of all the money thus profligately wasted, they were mad enough to think they could saddle forever the unborn generations of "la belle France." Well may Citizen Garnier Pages exclaim, "If the Well may Citizen Garnier Payes exciain, "In the Revolution had not happened, these two madmen must have been bankrupt in a couple of years more!" Nothing, in fact, could have saved them. Not content with the doings we have described, they have actually awindled the Savings Bank of they have actually swindled the Savings Bank of Paris to the amount of three millions sterling! This they have done by selling, after seizing the ready money, the stock in which the remainder was invested, and turning it into a mere Government debt, which is now, of course, not worth a farthing. Those who trust such people certainly deserve their losses; but this does not blauch by one single shade the black character of this nefarious transaction, which is quite enough to settle the character, with all posterity, of King Louis Philippe the First, of glorious' memory, and that of his "patriotic minister," M. Guizot.

From the bonest and indignant statement of Citizen Pagés, the Finance Minister, only one conclusive pages, the Finance Minister, only one conclusion.

zen Pagés, the Finance Minister, only one conclu-ton can be drawn. We shall not mince it. French sion can be drawn. We shall not mince it. French figures is for the present at an end. The treasury is insolvent, and the result must be the sweeping away of this debt. imposed at first by force and augmented by profligacy. No man in his senses can come to any other conclusion. It is in vain to waste our own or our readers' time in laments. That which cannot be cured must be endured; and this affair, like Mercutto's wound, is clearly "past all surgery." Upon the real authors of the catastrophe let the blame rest.

Of one thing we must, however, warn our excellent readers, especially the younger ones. They must not suppose, because that which we predict

must not suppose, because that which we predict nust come to pass, that the Republic will be there-ore endangered. This must not be supposed fore endangered. This must not be supposed.— That the financial debacle, now imminent, must create great and sad individual loss and suffering is undoubted; but as far as the nation is concerned it will arise, like "a giant refreshed," stronger from having touched the earth. Anteus-like. It will, by the bouler-sement itself, be relieved from taxes to the annual amount of mine or ten millions, a large part of which was paid to foreigners (the Emperor Nicholas being one) who hold French stock. By the ease which the nation at large will underlying the after this raise the individual of the stock. losses will be party mingates, and in time repaired. In the meantime the Republic will easily raise a revenue amply sufficient for its carrent expenditure under any circumstances. These things we mention as being some consolation to those who may fancy that the rain of the Republic is the Republic stood firmer than before. [London Mercury.

M. Guizot.
The adventures of the ex Minister, Guizot, after that outbreak which hurled the King of the Barri-cades from his throne, have not been correctly re-ported. Of these we are enabled to give an out-

ine, as furnished by himself.

It is decidedly the opinion of M. Guizot that the Revolution would not have taken place bad the king acted with anything like the firmness which he manifested on a former occasion. To this effect the advice which he gave to his royal master tended. there was, however, an under-current known to be at work in Paris which would one day produce an explosion; but for this due preparations had been made. The lete Government were in possession of information that secret societies had been formed be at work in Paris which would one day produce an explosion; but for this due preparations had been made. The late Government were in possession of information that secret societies had been formed in France and contemplated a revolt on the demise on the 13th March;

of Louis Philippe. Formidable as their numbers were, it was believed that the precautionary meas-ures which had been adopted would be sufficient to

aver the danger and confirm the relating dynasty.

The Ex-Minister is fully persuaded that the femente was not originally of a character more alarming than the riotous meeting at Trafalgar-square. An ample military force was at hand, and the soldiers were prepared to act against the rotters. It was at this critical imment that the present incumbent of the throne was unneces-sary. The soldiers, who might at first have been depended upon, could no longer depend upon the King. They saw the Ministers put aside to

and then fled.

M. Gaigot did not accompany the Royal fugitive.

While he was reported to have been seen at places
distant from the scene of strife, he scarcely moved
a step from the spot on which he had last officially
appeared. While furious democrats were loudly next to the hotel of the Minister of Public Works. The obnexious Prime Minister heard the bureaux forced in the adjoining building, and the out-repeat ed cries of "Mort a Guizot!" but these sounds. dissonant, and indeed appalling, as they might be, did not make him resolve on a too precipitate re-

" Vaulting ambition" bas cost

treated; and it is more than probable that if any moderately popular leader were now to present himself, the army, almost to a man, would declare in his favor—so great is the exasperation which the ex Minister believes to prevail in consequence of the honors too largely bestowed on the National

pursued by the bitter rancor of those whose affairs they had undertaken to administer, M. Guizot has not enriched himself by those measures which few moderately-successful shopkeepers could envy his pecualary means. His income at the present ment, it is positively asserted, does not exceed

Thiers, notwithstanding all his faults—notwith-standing all his baseness, trickery and turpitude— is a perfect representative of the lowest order of his countrymen. He has all their quickness, their natural talent, and their readiness—all their flexi natural talent, and their resultiness, and is as much in heart and soul a "faquin de bas étage" as sny dirty demagogue of the Faubourg St. Marceau. Any intrigue to exclude such a man from the Assembly would only produce a counter-intrigue on the little man's part, which must lead to an endless the same of the previsional Government be wise the little man's part, which must lead to an endless imbroglio. If the Provisional Government be wise they will sustain and support such a man, for Thiers is now perfectly understood by all intelligent Frenchmen. He is, it is true, a political rout field, but the age of political route, for some time to come at least, is passed. If the ex-Minister were allowed quietly to slip into the Assembly he would speedly find his level. If there be an attempt to exclude him, on the contrary, he will become marter and idol.

of anything, good, bad, or indifferent, so wholly divested is he of all principle. But there are and have been, 50 men as apt and ready any day these 20 years connected with the Parisian press, possessing less flexibility—less finetruse, perhaps, but more learned, better informed, and in every way more honest, better principled, more respectable, and more respected. [London Times.

Position of the Conservative Party.

The Journal des Débats puts forth the following which may be considered as the programme of the

which may be considered as the proble, to the Government—a frank dedaration. If we said that we were exceedingly in favor of the new form of government, and that a sudden inspiration had changed and renewed our ideas, no one would believe us. Such a profession of faith our our part would justify inspire only contempt or distrust. It would be supposed that we were straid, or that we conceal inder such eagerness, which could not but excite suspiction, a secret hostility. Such is not the position which we have taken up, and which we wish to guard—We adout the fact—we are the conquered of February—That word we pronounce without any feeling of vengance or of hatred. Our ideas relative to the form of government have failen; others have triumphed.

We sincerely wish that they may be more fortunate than ours, and that, putting an end to the long era of intestine discords, they may insure the happiness and liberty of France. But the questions of the Provisional Government is far, in our opinion, from being the only question which men of sense have to devote themselves to. What his France been seeking for the last sixty years? Her predominant want has no doubt changed according to the period. In 1739 the country sought above all for liberty. After the great storms of the revolution, it sought for civil security, the end of proscriptions; and France, so to speak, ran to meet the despotian which presented itself as the restorer of Society. For the last thirty years it is the conciliation of order and liberty that France wishes for. This it was supposed at first was found in the alliance of the old legitimecy with a charrier accorded to the find damental principles of the revolution. That is wish as a right to demand security of persons and respect of property, a require and importing but to the form of government should be made the majority may have the power and important justice, humane and moderate laws, a liberty mind of the principle may be defended under the Republica as under the Monarchy, and it is one's duty to do

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

burs.

The highest pledge, however, of the fidelity of the truly devoted states is truth, which first embodies the most fervent devotion; and a heavy responsibility would devolve upon them if they forbore from simultaneously describing the threatening state of the country, and the remedial measures by them taken into consideration.

Gracious Sire!—The education of the people, the diffusion of knowledge, and the circulation of the press, the devolution of the press, the devolu

State of the Country.

thought it time to interfere, and appeared at the head of a troop of light cavalry, followed by two regiments of infantry, who took possession of the square, and made some unsuccessful attempts to disperse the multitude. Gen Fischer tried the effect of exhorting the people to leave the place quietly, declaring that if they did not obey, he should consider it his duty to oppose force to force. The reply was by insults and volleys of stones and that the towards the pates of the immense areas.

rious an appearance that the authorities left them-selves compelled to call in military assistance from Dusseldorff, and two battalions of Light Infantry

ment the gates of the immense arsenal

ing conce-sions:

1. Publicity of the discussions in Senate.

2. Free representation of all citizens.

3. Free public discussions.

4. Publicity in all courts of justice.

5. Separation of the justice from the administration.

6. Trial by jury in all political, criminal, and prescuss; and demanded the concurrence of the Senate within six hours, or they would proceed to other measures.

The Senate grauted the whole of the propositions immediately. WHOLE NO. 2182.

Reform to Bremen On the 8th inst. the citizens of Bres

IRELAND.

The Prosecutions for Sedition. The parties charged with sedition Messrs. Smith O'Brien. Messher, and Mitchell, attended at the head Police Office on the 22d, and entered into recognizances to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench on the first day of Easter Term, namely. ment, and anamdoning the future to the chapter of accidents.
At so decisive a moment as this, your Majosty's faithful, and most obedient States deem it a sacred and most imperative duty to devote themselves, unreservedly, to the cause of the fatherland.

The fundament of this duty prescribes to them, before all,

Search on the first day of heart.

Saurday, the 15th of April next.

They were escorted to the Police Office by a crowd, who cheered them lustily, and on their return they were accompanied by a large number of the populace, whose noisy demonstrations of acclamation were continued until they reached the Committee Room of the Confederation, where Mr. Mr. Mitchell declared his determination to publish articles in the United Irukman every week, for the purpose of "creating disaffection and discontent among the Irish people." In fact, there was more sedition spouted to the populace in the streets of the metropolis this day, than was to be found in in all the previous speeches and publications.

The informations have been forwarded to the Crown-office by the magistrates, the Traversers have applied for copies of those voluminous documents, which the cierks are now engaged in making out. In this form all the sedition will be republished throughout the country.

The Crown Solicitor, I understand, has sent retainers, on the part of the prosecution, to Mr. Jonathan Henn, Q.C., Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and Sir Colman O'Loghien. These gentlemen, with the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and probably Mr. Sergeant Warren and one or two others, will be the counsel for the Crown.

Counsel for the Crown.

The Freeman's Journal of this morning thus

Lord Clarendon, and may from those lists select a jury that will find a verifict that Ireland is and ought to be abundantly contented, since one-half of the surplus population has been driven out of existence.

But will that verifict produce contentment in the other half, or will tenant-right and repeal be less the dailing objects of the people because these more rude but chivarious ploneers of their advance suffer the penalty of their exthusiastic devotion? We tell Lord Clarendon he is beginning a foolish and a vain policy. Prosecute, prosecute, is but another mode of saying the Attorney-General is going to 'agitete, agitate, agitate."

Condition of the People.

formed central committee may be perfected by the addition of a sufficient number of deputies from all the province which belong to the corporations and elements of the State not yet represented in the provincial State; that to his Assembly may be submitted, through the medium of the Government organs which are to be granted it, the accounts of the State household; and that the said Assembly may be required to advise and propose those measures which are calculated to restore general confidence by the establishment of the national finances on a footing of security, and the progressive development of the representation of the country.

The Morning Post of the 21st has the following; its opinions are to be taken with allowances.

The accounts from Berlin are of a more satisfactory description. The King, whose previous concessions ought to have contented all reasonable persons, remained firm against farther demands. The troops had behaved with their characteristic steadiness and moderation; and the populace, either ashamed of their past violence, or convinced of the hopelessness of continuing it, had become once more tranquil. Two mendicants were also found dead in a field

sons, remained firm against farther demands. The troops had behaved with their characteristic steadiness and moderation; and the populace, either ashamed of their past violence, or convinced of the hopelesaness of continuing it, had become once more tranquil.

From the Capital, however, the excitement had communicated itself to the provinces. At Magdeburg scenes similar to those of Berlin took place on the evening of the 14th; and the loss of life, in proportion to the comparative number of inhabitants, had been greater than in the latter city. The people commenced by breaking the windows of a very uppopular Protestant clergy man: and after having finished this work of destruction, they marched earmasse to the principal square, where the President

masse to the principal square, where the President of the Police, M. de Campz, resides, and completely destroyed his handsome mansion.

The Governor of the place, Gen Fischer, then thought it time to interfere, and appeared at the head of a troop of light cavalry, followed by two regiments of infantry, who took possession of the place in the place in the place in the place is the place in the place in the place is the

A Good Dean.

Many families have been hitherto kept alive here by the exertions of Dean Armstrong. For the last ten months he has kept up a regular supply of Indian meal, flour, pork, and sometimes fish, granted by the good Seciety of Friends, but brought home a distance of 70 miles, at the sole expense of the good Dean, and distributed, with the tenderness of a father, to the most destitute of our starving thousands. [Kilfenera Cor. of the Clare Journal]

at that moment the gates of the immense arsenal (perhaps the largest in the world.) were thrown open, and about 1,000 men of the light artillery, with several pieces of cannon, marched out.

They were only their sidearms, and having been at once ordered to act, this had the desired result. Seven citizens were killed on the spot and the number of wounded is said to have exceeded fifty— Notwithstanding the grand demonstration of Young Ireland on the same Jay, the weekly meeting in Conciliation Hall was well attended. A good many ladies were present. The week's rest Tipperary (North Riding) Spring Assixes. On Saturday the Hight Hon. Baron Richards arrived at 3 o'clock. The jury having been sworn, His Lordship thus addressed them:

ber of wounded is said to have exceeded fifty—
Tranquility was at last so far restored that the
greater part of the troops were ordered to barracks,
but strong patrois continued to move through the
streets all night and the following day; and, as an
additional precaution, six guns loaded with grape,
and the necessary number of artillery men, were
placed in the principal square.
Similar disturbances took place at Erfurt on the
same evening. The garrison of that place, however, not being very considerable, there was not
much fighting, and tranquillity was restored by the
tact and influence of the city authorities. Two
persons were killed, and the number of those more
or less wounded is stated to amount to upward of
twenty. His Lordship thus addressed them:

- I need not inform you that your county, especially this division of your county, has been for a considerable time past in a very disorganized state. What may be the condition of your county at present—at least the northern division of It—I am not prepared to say; but if I am to judge from the calendar, I certainly find a great many very heavy and serious charges appearing upon it. Genetic themen, there are not less than nise cases, which are on the calendar, classed under the head 'murder,' and twenty-three persons appearing to be involved in the charges arising out of those nine cases. There are three cases on the calendar of conspiracy to marder, in which nine persons are charged; there are in eccases at firing at, with intent to kill, and seves persons are charged with being implicated in them: there are five cases of grievous seasoit, to-volving twelve parties; and there are for assembled habitations in arms, seven cases, involving sixteen persons there are for malicious seasoits, and appearing in arms, two cases, involving 13 persons; and there are line persons charged with robberry of arms; besides, gentlemen, a great number of other very serious cases. Ton will, therefore, apprehend you have some very heavy and very serious duties to discharge." At the populous town of Halle, very serious At the populous town of Halle, very serious riots likewise occurred, simultaneously with those which we have mentioned; but the steady aspect of the military, and the laudable endeavors of the students of the University to preserve the peace, prevented serious consequences; and all went off quietly after some destruction of window-glass and a few trifling sabre-cuts.

An emette, more threatening in its nature, commenced on the 16th inst. and continued the whole day of the 17th, in the populous manufacturing town of Solingen; but these disturbances of the public peace cannot be called anything else but common riots at present. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that the tendency of the movement at Solingen, in the immediate neighborhood at Elberfeld, and in the very heart of the manufacturing districts in the Rhenish provinces, is, we fear, of a danger-BOHEMIA.

BOHEMIA.

The insorrection of Vienus was known at Prague on the 14th. The same day a proclamation sammoned all the citizens to join their corps to watch over the security of those who have yet received no arms, and every one is compelled to serve.

The industrial association heid a meeting for the purpose of drawing up a petition. The burgomaster declared he was resolved to resize, desiring to become a free magistrate of the free City of Prague, and he spontaneously promised to publish the accounts of the municipal expenses and receipts, thus giving an example to all the other city magistrates of Austria.

This declaration was received with immense cheering. The citizens arm; the students and the pupils of the Polytechnic School form a free corps, as well as the artists and the literary men. The Jews themselves propose to form one. It is feared and in the very heart of the manufacturing districts in the Khenish provinces, is, we fear, of a dangerous Communist character.

A large meeting of the working men was held on the 15th inst. in which a perition to the King, expressive of the most excited Communist sentiments was resolved upon, and immediately signed by upward of 2,000 persons. This petition was presented to the city authorities, with a request that they would forward it to his Majesty; and when the Council very properly refused compliance the distantances commenced. An immense quantity of windows were broken, and the houses of several of the most popular men were completely demolished

as well as the artists and the literary men. The Jews themselves propose to form one. It is feared that town may be attacked by the workpeople and the pessants. The greatest excitement exists among the working-people of the Faubourg called Carolinenthal. Their minds are inflamed by the success of the demands of the Paris workpeople. Advices from Prague of the 15th inst. state that a telegrapic dispatch received in that city announcing the fail of Prince Metternich and the cordessions of the Emperor had produced the happiest effect. A general enthusiasm prevailed, and the air was filled with shouts of "Long live the Emperor Ferdinand."

ENGLISH ITEMS.

New Canard Ocean Steemer.

The following description of the new Canard steamer America, is from the Liverpool Albion of March 13. This steamer leaves Liverpool for New-York on the 15th of April.

Dusseldorff, and two battations of Light Infantry and one trroop of Cavairy were immediately disparched by an express train of the Dusseldorff and Elberfeld railway. More troops were expected to arrive on the day following from Dusseldorff and Cologne at Elberfeld, Crefeld, and other manufacturing towns. It was much apprehended that, the signal once given, similar scenes might take place at Duren, Stallberg, Aix la Chappelle, and the other Prussian manufacturing towns west of the Bhine, where, unfortunately, the Communist propaganda has been successfully at work for years past.

The Berlin Gazette states that the King of Prussia has signed an act of amnesty in favor of the Poles implicated in the insurrection of Posen. By virtue of this act, the thirty-three prisoners sentenced to death will only undergo five years im-

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